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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
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11 ALMA ADRIANA BUSANE,
12 Petitioner/Defendant,
13 v.
14 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
15 Respondent/Plaintiff.

CASE NO. 07CV1271
CASE NO. 04CR2557

ORDER

16 HAYES, Judge:

17 This matter comes before the Court on Petitioner/Defendant's Motion under 28 U.S.C.
18 § 2255 to vacate, set aside, or correct sentence by a person in federal custody (Doc. # 79).

19 **BACKGROUND**

20 On September 29, 2004, Petitioner/Defendant Alma Adriana Busane was charged in a
21 four count indictment with importation of approximately 21.29 kilograms of cocaine and 2.89
22 kilograms of methamphetamine in violation of 21 U.S.C. §§952 and 960 and possession with
23 intent to distribute approximately 21.29 kilograms of cocaine and 2.89 kilograms of
24 methamphetamine in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1).

25 On August 24, 2005, a jury returned a verdict finding Petitioner guilty of all counts in
26 the Indictment.

27 On December 19, 2005, the Court held a sentencing hearing. The Court found that the
28 base offense level was 38 under U.S.S.G. § 2D1.1(c)(1), denied an adjustment for minor role

1 under U.S.S.G. § 3B1.2, and imposed a two level increase under U.S.S.G. § 2D1.1(b)(4) for
2 importation of methamphetamine without a mitigating role adjustment. The Court found that
3 safety valve did not apply because Petitioner did not provide authorities with a full and truthful
4 account of the offense. The Court found the total offense level was 40, the Criminal History
5 Category was I, and the guideline range was 292-365 months. The Court concluded that the
6 minimum mandatory sentence of 120 months applied and sentenced the Petitioner to serve a
7 period of 138 months imprisonment on each count to run concurrently. After full
8 consideration of all factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3553, the Court found that 138 months was
9 a reasonable sentence.

10 Petitioner filed an appeal in the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit asserting that
11 1) the trial court failed to properly instruct the jury on her theory of the defense of third party
12 culpability, 2) the district court erred in refusing to grant a safety valve reduction, and 3) the
13 prosecutor's closing argument constituted misconduct.

14 On January 17, 2007, The Court of Appeals affirmed Petitioner's conviction and
15 sentence. *U.S. v. Busane*, 218 Fed. Appx. 633 (9th Cir. 2007). The Court of Appeals
16 concluded that the district court properly instructed the jury on all elements of the defense that
17 she lacked the requisite knowledge; and that the district court did not err in refusing to grant
18 a safety valve reduction. The Court of Appeals concluded "even if the prosecutor's closing
19 argument constituted misconduct, which is doubtful, such misconduct didn't deprive Busane
20 of a fair trial and any error was harmless." *Id.* Petitioner timely filed a petition for a writ of
21 certiorari to the United States Supreme Court.

22 On May 29, 2007, the United States Supreme Court denied the petition for writ of
23 certiorari.

24 On July 13, 2007, Petitioner file a timely motion to vacate, set aside or correct under
25 28 U.S.C. § 2255.

26 **APPLICABLE LAW**

27 28 U.S.C. §2255 provides:

28 A prisoner under sentence of a court established by Act of Congress claiming
the right to be released upon the ground that the sentence was imposed in

1 violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States, or that the court was
 2 without jurisdiction to impose such sentence, or that the sentence was in excess
 3 of the maximum authorized by law, or is otherwise subject to collateral attack,
 may move the court which imposed the sentence to vacate, set aside or correct
 the sentence.

4 ANALYSIS

5 Petitioner moves the Court to vacate, set aside or correct his sentence on the grounds
 6 that she was denied effective assistance of counsel. Petitioner contend that her trial counsel
 7 1) failed to adequately investigate and present a third party culpability defense on her behalf;
 8 and 2) failed to adequately explain the advantages and disadvantages of going to trial.
 9 Petitioner asserts that her sentence violated the holding of the United States Supreme Court in
 10 *Apprendi v. New Jersey*, 530 U.S. 466, 120 S.Ct. 2348 (2000) and was not reasonable under
 11 *United States v. Booker*, 543 U.S. 220, 125 S.Ct. 738 (2005).

12 Respondent contends that the record in the case conclusively establishes that counsel
 13 for Petitioner effectively investigated and rigorously presented her third party culpability
 14 defense. Respondent asserts that Petition has no cognizable claim under *Apprendi* or
 15 reasonableness challenge under *Booker*.

16 Ineffective Assistance of Counsel

17 In order to prevail on a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, Petitioner must show
 18 that defense counsel's representation fell below an objective standard of reasonableness, and
 19 that any deficiencies in counsel's performance were prejudicial. *Strickland v. Washington*,
 20 466 U.S. 688, 690, 104 S.Ct. 2039, 2052 (1984). Both deficient performance and prejudice
 21 are required before it can be said that a conviction or sentence resulted from a breakdown in
 22 the adversary process that rendered the result of the proceeding unreliable and thus in violation
 23 of the Sixth Amendment. *United States v. Thomas*, 417 F.3d 1053, 1056 (9th Cir. 2005). In
 24 order to show that counsel's representations fell below an objective standard of reasonableness,
 25 Petitioner must identify "material, specific errors and omissions that fall outside the wide range
 26 of professionally competent assistance." *United States v. Molina*, 934 F.2d 1440, 1447 (9th
 27 Cir.1991)(citation omitted). To prevail on the prejudice prong, there must be "a reasonable
 28 probability that, but for counsel's unprofessional errors, the results of the proceedings would
 have been different. A reasonable probability is a probability sufficient to undermine

1 confidence in the outcome.” *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 694, 104 S.Ct. 2052.

2 Petitioner’s claim that her trial counsel failed to investigate and present the third-party
3 culpability defense is not supported by the record in this case. In opening statement, counsel
4 for Petitioner told the jury that “[s]he is not guilty and she did not know that there were drugs
5 in her car. There is someone who did know and this person’s name is Jesus Valtierra, a person
6 the Government neglected to mention in their opening statement. Mr. Valtierra is Miss
7 Busane’s ex-boyfriend. He’s a man that she trusted. He’s a man that she loved and he’s a man
8 who ultimately used Miss Busane for his personal gain.” (Exhibit 7 at page 112.) Counsel for
9 Petitioner presented testimony from Petitioner’s daughter that Petitioner and Valtierra had a
10 romantic relationship; that Valtierra visited Petitioner’s residence daily and had a key to
11 Petitioner’s residence; that Valtierra knew that Petitioner intended to go to Mexico on the day
12 of her arrest; and that Valtierra had access to the car keys and usually drove Petitioner’s car.
13 Counsel for the Defendant presented the testimony of Valtierra in an attempt to bolster the
14 third party culpability defense and argued forcefully in closing argument that Valtierra was
15 “the real culprit.” (Exhibit 8 at page 565.) Counsel for Defendant submitted a theory of the
16 defense instruction to the Court specifically blaming Valtierra and the Court instructed the jury
17 that Petitioner maintained that she did not know the car contained drugs and that Jesus
18 Valtierra placed the drugs in the car without her knowledge. The Court of Appeals concluded
19 that the jury instructions properly instructed the jury on all elements of the defense that she
20 lacked the requisite knowledge. The record in this case conclusively established that defense
21 counsel thoroughly investigated and rigorously presented at trial Petitioner’s third party
22 culpability defense.

23 The Court concludes that there are no facts to support any claim that defense counsel’s
24 representation was outside the range of professional competent assistance and that Petitioner
25 suffered prejudice from the defense counsel’s representation in this case. Petitioner does not
26 identify any aspect of the proceedings that defense counsel failed to explain or identify any
27 prejudice from her conclusory allegation that counsel failed to inform her of the consequences
28 of going to trial. Petitioner’s continued claim that she is innocent and that Valtierra committed

1 the offense is contrary to any claim that the result in this case would have been different but
2 for some unidentified failure of her counsel to inform her of the consequences of going to trial.
3 *See Young v. Runnels*, 435 F.3d 1038, 1043 (9th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 127 S.Ct. 579 (2006) (to
4 prove prejudice, defendant “must demonstrate a reasonable probability that, but for counsel’s
5 alleged errors, the result would have been different”).

6 **Apprendi**

7 In *Apprendi v. New Jersey*, 530 U.S. 466, 120 S.Ct. 2348 (2000), the United States
8 Supreme Court held that “[o]ther than the fact of a prior conviction, any fact that increases the
9 penalty for a crime beyond the prescribed statutory maximum must be submitted to a jury , and
10 proved beyond a reasonable doubt.” *Id.* at 490. The drug type and quantity in this case were
11 alleged in the indictment, and presented to and found by the jury in this case. There are no
12 facts to support any violation of the rule established in *Apprendi*.

13 **Booker**

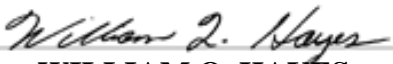
14 Petitioner makes reference to the opinion of the United States Supreme Court in *United*
15 *States v. Booker*, 543 U.S. 220, 125 S.Ct. 738 (2005) in her Motion for Relief under § 2255.
16 In *Booker*, the United States Supreme Court severed the mandatory aspect of the Sentencing
17 Guidelines and rendered them “effectively advisory.” *Id.* at 245. After *Booker*, review of a
18 sentence imposed by the district court takes place in two steps: 1) whether the district court
19 properly calculated the applicable range under the advisory guidelines; and 2) whether the
20 sentence is reasonable. *U.S. v. Mohamed*, 459 F3d 979, 985 (9th Cir. 2006). Petitioner in this
21 case does not challenge the calculation of the applicable range under the advisory guidelines.
22 After finding the guideline range in this case was 292-365 months and that the mandatory
23 minimum sentence was 120 months, this Court considered the facts and circumstances of this
24 offense and all of the factors under 28 U.S.C. § 3553 and conclude that “a reasonable sentence
25 would be 138 months.” Exhibit 3 at page 41-42. Nothing in *Booker*, would require that this
26 sentence be vacated upon the grounds that it was imposed in violation of the Constitution or
27 laws of the United States, or that the sentence was in excess of the maximum authorized by
28 law.

1 **CONCLUSION**

2 The Court has examined Petitioner's legal arguments in support of the motion to vacate
3 or modify the sentence imposed under 28 U.S.C. § 2255. No factual record needs to be
4 developed.

5 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT** the motion to vacate and correct sentence
6 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 filed by Petitioner/Defendant (#79) is denied. The Clerk of the
7 Court is directed to enter Judgment in favor of Respondent.

8 DATED: November 14, 2007

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10 **WILLIAM Q. HAYES**
11 United States District Judge
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